FOREIGN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship New Fork, arrived at N. V. from Liverpool, sailed from the latter port on the 16th Jone. She brings Low-ton papers of the 15th, and Liverpool of the 16th ultime. The annexed summaproof of the 16th ultime. The annexed summa-their contents is taken from the N. Y. Com-Evening Post and second edition of the Journal

t numerce. It is said that an illustrious female relative, seeing

ied to hope that it would not be long ere that State would consent to revise this amongst other late regulations.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th the Marquis of Londonikers askell the earl of Aberdeen if he had any objection \$\frac{1}{2}\$ stay before the house \$\frac{1}{2}\$ copy of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is Edward Codrington's letter to the High Admiral, date of the revise of the top of a letter to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of letter to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of letter to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of a letter to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of a letter to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ t. one of the consent and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the other powers, and a sished to secretain whether as long \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of the course a lapted by them. The Earl of Aberdeen is the documents demanded.

In the House of Commons, on the day, when the order of the day we moved for the House resolving itself into a committee of Ways and Wears, the Marquis of Chunios moved as an amendment, "that the day \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the House resolving itself into a committee of Ways and Wears, the Marquis of Chunios moved as an amendment, "that the day \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for even the Colonial sugars, which has been annually sotel \$\frac{1}{2}\$ reveral years past, is inconsistent with a due regard to West India property, and injurious to the general interests of the public." After debate, the amendment was lost \$25\$ for it, 102 against it—mij, 72. The resolutions offered by the Chancellon of the Exchaquer were agreed to. He propaged affording relief oy a graduated scale of reduction of duties, according to the price of the sugar; the finer commodity to bear a high, and the consers lower duty. Unking the London Gazette price as his standard, he should propose that with the duty when the price was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ s. 6d. (for every 1, above 30, the reduction should be 1s. 6d. in the duty when the price was \$\frac{1}{2}\$ s. 6d. (for every 1, above 30, the reduction should be 1s. 6d. in the duty on the coarsers ugars.

From

march towards Algiers at about four o'clock in the morning.

"We had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a league when a troop of armed it deducins pounced upon us. Among the men who formed the crew of the Sylene was a Maltesé, who had been taken on board this brig near Oran; this man, knowing Arabic, and having for a long time sailed with Algerine seamen, devoted himself, as it were, to our salvation. Having recommended to us not to contradict what he should state, he protested to these ferecious barbarians, that we were English. Three times was the pointain placed to his throat, for the purpose of terrifying him, and judging from his emotion whether what he stated was true. His firmness imposed upon the Araba, and, although they were not quite convinced, it raised a doubt in their minds, which partly contributed to save the crew."

ed a doubt in their minds, which partly contributed to save the crew.'

"Under the pretext of conducting us to Algiers by a shorter road, they made us take the route of the montains. After a quarter of an hour's much we arrived at a small village, where they began to planders used to the wind and the cold rains from the morth. After having travelled about four languages in the mountains, in travelled about four different halts stopped of the gest of our clothes, are greatived at a pretty considerable village, at which of it—we swear it by our blood. If you join us. If you

In the House of Commons on 152. This of Tune-the source to a greatering recording to a greatering recording to a greatering recording to the proposition that had been been decided by the street of George and the reputation that web versels dead proposed to the angle of the proposed to the street of the street

the Bylene) presented to them the two means of safety which naturally occurred to us. The first was to arm ourselves, and to remain mear the brigs, until time should elapse for the French vessels of war to come to our succour; the second was to offer no resistance, and to allow ourselves to be conducted by the Bedouins to Algiers. We decided for the latter, our powder being wet, and having little hope of perceiving our vessels during the day. Having then mustered allow men, and collected some provisions, which the sea had washed aslore, we commenced our march towards Algiers at about four o'clock in the morning.

"We had scarcely proceeded a quarter of a league when a troop of armed Bedouins pounced upon us. Among the men who formed the crew of the Sylene was a Maltesé, who had been taken on board this brig near Oran; this man, knowing Arabic, and laving for a long time, sailed with Algerine seamen, devoted himself, as it were, to our salvation. Having recommended to us not to contradict what he should state, he protested to these ferecious barbarians, that we were English. Three jimes was the pointaril placed to his throat, for the purpose of terrifying birm, and judging from his emotion whether what he, stated the syleng of a Broolamation reinted.

The following is a copy of a Proclamation printed.

The following is a copy of a Proclamation printed at Toulon, in Arabic, and addressed to the Algerines, 400 copies of which have been forwarded to M. Lesapa, French Consul at Tunis, for distribution in the

thirty ordered us to stop, and distributed to each to a sepall quantity of bread. Here our misfortunes thickned-At the house of the first Redouls and had taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid taken as under his protection, the some has ecloid to be distincted as a state of the first some has been as a state of the division and some briggs approached sear the some mountains shouting the women took their children on their backs, prepared to state the mountains abouting the women took their children on their backs, prepared to us to be the sixed of for our destruction, which the some has the some protection of the some pr

From the New York Daily Advertiser. Franslation of a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman from CARTHAGENA, July 3, 1830.

gentleman from

CARTHAGENA, July 3, 1830.

*The-day before yesterday the mail from Bogota brought from interesting news. General Surer has been assasinated at Venta Quemada, on his way from Popayan to Quito. They say that it has been done by a person whose family had been oppressed by him but he it as it may, Bolivar has lost in him a powerful toolt, and his mission to the south for re-establishing the 'Strong Government,' is thus lamentably terminated to the royalfsmily, having married, (although a mulatto,) one of Bolivar's nieces, to the horror of all the ladies (mantianas) of Caracas. Bolivar had sent him to Venexuela, in order to disorganize the troops who are under Paez and Bermudez. The generals Kimenez and Portocarrero are chosen as emissaries for carrying on the same plan. I received this intelligence from Colonel kito Gonzales, who was despatched by them to communicate with Bolivar sud Montilla There is, besides, another great probability lajt, as we received, a few days since, nows of the re-action of Venezuela, and in consequence the satelities of the Die Istonavad the served the serv reariels, and in consequence the satelites of the Dictator spread the rumor that Gen. Silva, at the head of about 30.0 men, had dissolved the Congress of Venezuela. But this dissolution has ended in smoke and such. But this dissolution has ended in smoke, and is now reduced to a few proclamations of little importance in the Alto Lland, and you know how that the court of Cassation which have been sent by Revenga, from Curacso; and the Ambassador is Col. Machado. This is rather stale news, for we know already from Hogois that Gen. Silva has been shot at the Rachirs, by order of Marino, who discovered the plott and the others will undoubtedly meet it is not by the Moniteur, but I have it from with the same fate. I cannot tell you whether this is

quite certain, but am led to believe it true. Combined of your circumstance that as soon as the Bogots mill writed or you the first true of the state of the stat

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Eastern mail last night, we received slips from the New York Gazette and the Journal of Commerce, from which we are en abled to make the following extracts. The King's life was rapidly drawing to a close, and a further advance in American Flour are the only items, either political or commercial, of

much moment.
The ship Dover, Capt. Bursley, arrived at Boston late on Tuesday night, from Liverpool, bringing London papers to June 21st, and Liverpool to the 22d. The Boston papers of Liverpool to the 22d. The Boston papers of Wednesday, received here to day, contain only a brief Postcript, on account of the lateness of the hour. We are however, in possession of a London paper (the Morning Herald) of the 21st containing the latest authentic accounts from the King, and official news of the landing of the Yearch expedition on of the landing of the French expedition on the coast of Algiers. This information was received in Paris by the Telegraph from Toulon, and in London from Paris, by an extra-

ordinary Express.
THE KING.—His Majesty was still living. A correspondent of the London Herald writes thus under date of Windsor, Sunday weeting, June 19. Since Friday night his delease has again gradually relapsed into a state little better than that from which he raliied so wonderfully last week. He has been much disturbed, within the last 24 hours, by a new symptom a very troubles me cough, which has produced restlessness, and consequently, an unfavourable change in every other respect. This afternoon he is a little better, or rather he is more composed than he was in the early part of the day, and hopes are entertained by his attendants that he may again rally,—though, certainly, these hopes rest on a very slight foundation.

Yesterday the Dake of Wellington had an

audience with his Majesty, when the royal signature was affixed, by his Majesty's consent, to a number of state papers. The King appeared much fatigued with this business, and was much more resities subsequently than he had been before. To-day there have been no arrivals from the Castle. The Bishop of Chichester, as usual, performed divine service at Court, and is now (5 o'clock, P. M.) engaged in reading with His Majesty. Both the

physicians are again in attendance."

Landing of the French Expedition.

Paris, Saturday Evening, June 19.—The most sinister reports respecting the French expedition against Algiers were in circulation throughout the whole of yesterday; but they were, I am happy to state, completely nega-tived by the telegraphic despatches from the General and the Admiral commanding the expedition, received last night, and which you will find in the Journals of this day; which

your express will convey to you.

The effect of this news upon the public mind you might infer from the descending prices of the public Funds on our Bourse this day (which I subjoin;) but you must have been present at the Opera, when it was announced last night, in order to credit the enthusiasin with which it was hailed by, I may say a fair representation of the Parisian public.

From Toulon, June 18. Telegraph Despatch,
Admiral Duperre to his Excellency the Min-

ister of the Marine. Bay of Turretta Chica, June 14. The fleet yesterday anchored in the bay of Sidi Ferrach
The whole of the army landed to-day, and

occupy the heights and front of the peninsula. We have taken possession of the enemy's bat-The head-quarters are at Turretta

Toulon, June 11. (Private Correspondence) It is not easy to know why the Ministry have not taken measures to obtain more frequent intelligence, particularly by means of Steam-boats. The relatives of the unfortunate crews of the Le Silene and L'Aventure are particu-larly alarmed at these cruel delays. It is possible that several of them have been saved, the strand on which they have been cast by the storm is said to be less inhospitable.— Some of them belong to Toulon among the rest, M. Bonnand, Midshipman, son of the Engineer en Chef of our port; he is generally

Yesterday evening, 12 transports, coming from Marseilles, sailed immediately under convoy of the frigate L'Armide and the brig L'Alsacinne. They are going to join the ex-pedition with forage, oats, coal, salted provi-sions, and articles of encampment; they also transported troops belonging to the expedition who had been detained by indisposition in the hospitals.

hospitals.

"Paris, June 19, 4 P. M.—The Government resolved to put off, for one month, the elections in twenty-two Departments which are in the report of the Royal tribunals of Rouen, Paris, Angers, Metz and Caen.

"This delay is occasioned by the appeals to the Court of Cassation which have been made assisted the decisions of the Royal

Ma. Gatus,

Sir—Having seen my hame tracenced in your paper as a Candidate to represent the County in the next Legislature of Mayund, I take this opportunity to state, that my demestic concerns forbid that I should at his time appear before the public. Permit meter to return my sincere thanks to my friends for the honour they have conferred on me and usure them of my most sincere respect.

Yours, RICHARD SELLMAN July 22d 1830.

THE SOUTHERN STATES

We were never among those who doubled the patriotism of the people of the South with pleasure that we insert the following information, copied from a late Richmond Esquirer:

"Whatever conclusion any of the appear ances' may have justified, we beg leave to assure them, that 'The danger is over.' We do not speak idly or unadvisedly upon a mbject of this sort. We have information, upon which we can most confidently rely, that no statute or edict of Nullification will be passed in South Carolina-but that she wil continue with Virginia, North Carolina, Georg gia, and other Anti-Tariff States, to protest against that measure, as both inexpedient and inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution -that there will be 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, against all sach encroachments of the Federal Government .-No change of means can change the principles of the South."

THE MARYLAND PENITENTIARY. The keeper of this institution reported to he grand jury of Baltimore city court on the 16th ultimo, that the number of convicts then in confinement, amounted to 362-Fifty-three of whom were females. In their report to the court, the jury express themselves to have been highly gratified on visiting the gaol, it having found but one female prisoner.

-050-From the returns of the census for 1830. which have been made in the New England States, northern editors are of opinionathat should the ratio of representation be fixed by congress at one member for every 50,000 inhabitants, New England will not lose any weight in the political scale, or, in other words, that there will be no diminution in the number of her Representatives in the Nitional Legislature.

In the city and liberties of Philadelphia there were 190 interments from the 17th ta the 24th of July .- Ninety-three children,

BANK DIRECTORS.

At an election held at the Banking House n this city, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Farners' Bank of Maryland for the ensuing year:

For Annapolis and Anne-Arundel county, Alexander C. Magruder, Henry Mayna-dier, James Shaw, Richard Harwood, (of Thos.) Lewis Neth, Brice J. Worthington. Joseph Harris, Saint-Mary's county, Nicholas Stonestreet, Charles county, a Thomas H. Wilkinson, Calvert county. John C. Herbert, Prince-George's county. Henry Howard, (of John,) Montgomer

ounty.

Daniel Hughes, Frederick county.

Frisby Tilghman, Mahong allegany county.

William M. Mahong allegany county.

Samuel Moale, Baltimore county. Henry Dorsey, Harford county. Directors of the Branch Bank at Frederick Town.

John Tyler, Casper Mantz, William Ross, George Baltzell, Richard Potts, John Brien, Henry Kemp, Joseph L. Smith, and William S. McPharson S. M'Pherson.

The last number of the New York Obserter gives a detailed account of the commence-ment of Union College, Schencetady, N. T. which took place on Wednesday, the 28th of July, and from which account I have taken

July, and from which account I have taken the following particulars, and hope you will give them a place in your paper:

"The degree of A. B. was conferred on ninety-six young gentlemen, members of the Senior class. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Samuel B. Hogs, President of Dickinson college; also on the Rev. Thomas Raffles, of Liverpool, Eng.

The honorary degree of A. M; was conferred on Col. Thomas E. Sudler, Professor, of Mathematics in St. John's College, And.

ferred on Col. Thomas B. Sudler, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Rev. Robert Slingerland, of Gleat ville, and Rev. John M. Kelvey, of Niskana."
This class of ninety-six, which graduated at the last commencement of Union College, was the largest one, I believe, with the st. ception of, one, that was aver graduated at my college in this country. A few years agive a class of one hundred, was graduated at Tsie College, in Connectifut, and this one is the exception.

A SUBSCRIBER.

while the Jackson party affect to be the or cleave republican party, and denounce even one who will not how down and worning their idol, as federalists, it is an actual fact we ap now under as direct effederal control as at any period in the politics of Maryland—The Governor T. King Carroll, is a true blue federalist, and so are nearly all the their officers, a slight every one is full a house. raist, and so are near that a ware. Let our citizens look at those who fill the principal offices in the city of Baltimore—see too, who they are and where they come from Balt. Patriot.

: For the Md. Gazetle.

The author of the above paragraph, from the Baltimore Patriot of July 26th, certainly deserves credit for his candour. He speaks frankly and buildly; indifferent whether he offends or not, and apparently regardless of con-sequences. I like the man for his blunt, undissequences. I like the man for his blank, dutis-gu sed manner toward the Federalists; he tells them what they have to expect from the suc-cess of the anti-administration party; but I cannot, though a Democrat, admit his notions cess of the anti-administration party; but I cannot, though a Democrat, admit his notions of a general proscription of them to be fair, libral, grateful or just. The anti-administration party in this state, it is notorious, is composed of a large proportion of the old Federal party, who are fellow labourers in the same cause with the author of the extract.—Charles, Montgomery and Saint-Mary's counties, the three atrong holds of Federalism in old, high party times, are at this very moment reckoned the strong holds of that party. Yes, Little Britain, & Tory Charles & St. Mary's, as they were wont to call them in former days, are now the counties on which these men baild all their hopes of being reinstated in their lost power. Were any two of these counties suddenly to turn their backson them, they would instantly, in their hopelessness, relinquish all opposition in Maryland. Yet, in the very face of the Federalists of these three counties, and of every Federalist belonging to their party, they unhesitatingly proclaim hree counties, and of every Feteralist belonging to their party, they unhesitatingly proclaims one of the most powerful of their causes of dislike and hostility to the present state administration, that Feleralists have been appointed to places under it. Have the Federalists of their party, lost all that honest, manly feeling, which should excite the indignation of the freeman, when he is told that he is not fit to rule, that he is fit only to be a slave? How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Federalists. How do the Charles and Saint-Mary's Feder alists, many of the sires of whom bled and fell in the front ranks of the revolutionary army, combating for liberty and the republican principle that "all men born free and equal," like thus being told, that they should not, politically, be more than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for those with whom they have inconsiderately associated them-selves? Has the magnanimity of their fathers died with them? Is there not a spark of it left in the bosoms of the sons to kindle a flame that will consume the film that has formed over will consume the film that has formed over their sight? Are they so lost to shame as vo-fantarily to assist in forging their own chains? Among the Federalists who were cajoled into opposition to General Jackson's election, there are high minded men, of whom I can never believe this. All such should ponder well on what is said in the quotation made from the Patriot—the organ of the Adams or anti-adwhat is said in the quotation made from the Patriot—the organ of the Adams or anti-administration party in this state—and, when they reflect on it maturely, let them compare it with the course which has been actually pursued by the Jackson party. The Federalists belonging to this latter party, are not commanded to "take post in the rear," They united with the great body of the Democratic citizens of the Union pending the presidential election; they rallied in support of the patriot who now presides over the government of the country; and did so too, to the defeat of one of the most perfect aristocrats and political hypocrites, that ever had the effrontery to seek the suffrages of a republican people; or, that men pretending to be Democrats, no matter what name they may previously have borne. It was declared by General Jackson, before his election to the Presidency, that should be be elected, no distinction the order words. Presidency, that should he be elected, no distinction should be made among his friends, and that "the tree should be judged by its fruit." This declaration has been redeemed in every of his acts, on which it could have the least possible bearing; and it is on the principle which it embraces that the administration or Jackson party of this state have acted. Thomas K. Carroll, our present Governor, early stepped forward in aid of the cause of Jackson, and thus shewed himself to be devoted to true republicanism. He was called a Federalist, and was admitted to be a man of falent and man's

only to the quifications of the applicants.—
None of that little, narrow prejudice and jealousy betrayed by the author of the quotation from the Patriot, has been felt or indulged by them At the time Governor Carroll took his stand At the time Governor Carroll took his stand, many Federal gentlemen, who apprehended our republican institutions to be in jeopardy, behaved precisely as he did. They laid aside every feeling except that for their country, and openly united with the Democratic friends of Jackson; in their efforts to effect his election. The respectability, talent, knowledge and private worth of many of them, made their services acceptable; and I, a Democrat without guild, felt prond when I reflected, that

man of talent and merit. The Jackson De-mocrats of Maryland, for the stand which he took-in-favour of their presidential candidate, the always was a Democrat, considered him as one of themselves, and therefore elected him to the chief magistracy of the state, with four old Democrats and one Jackson Federal-

of, who had acted the same republican part, who had acted the same republican part, which he himself had, to be his council.—
Fince his elevation to that station, himself

and his council in their public course, have

they have made no distinction among Jackments, they accounted every true Jackson man a Democratic Republican, and looked only to the cumilination.